ACCESSION NUMBER: 0077
DOCUMENT TYPE: SA
TITLE: Record of Decision: Department of Energy Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs
ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 950530
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0050
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of Energy Office of Environmental Management - Idaho Operations Office
ABSTRACT: The Department of Energy has issued a Record of Decision on Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs. The Record of Decision includes a Department-wide decision to regionalize spent nuclear fuel management by fuel type for Department-owned spent nuclear fuel. The Record of Decision also contains decisions dealing with site-wide environmental restoration and waste management programs at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. These decisions include the: 1) continuation of environmental restoration activities; 2) development of cost-effective treatment technologies for spent nuclear fuel and waste management; and 3) implementation of projects and facilities to prepare waste and treat spent nuclear fuel for interim storage and final disposition.
KEYWORDS: NUCLEAR FUEL, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NO ACTION, DECENTRALIZATION, REGIONALIZATION, CENTRALIZATION, 1992/1993 PLANNING BASIS
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Hanford Site, Richland, WA; Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID; Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC; Nevada Test Site, Mercury, NV; Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN; Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, WA; Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, VA; Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, ME; Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Pear Harbor, Oahu, HI; Kesselring Site, Schenectady, NY

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0078
DOCUMENT TYPE: RT
TITLE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Container System for the Management of Naval Spent Nuclear Fuel - Transcripts for Public Comment Hearings at: Fort Hall, ID, June 3, 1996; Boise ID, June 5, 1996; Salt Lake City, UT, June 7, 1996
ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 960600
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of the Navy
PAGES: 0250
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of the Navy
ABSTRACT: Transcripts from Public Comment Hearings in Fort Hall and Boise, ID, and Salt Lake City, UT; related to the location of the Container System for the Management of Naval

Spent Nuclear Fuel. Includes overheads, patent information, maps, scale drawings and photographs used at each Hearing.
KEYWORDS: NAVY, NUCLEAR FUEL, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, CONTAINER SYSTEM, WASTE MANAGEMENT
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Fort Hall, ID; Boise, ID; Salt Lake City, UT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0079
DOCUMENT TYPE: SA
TITLE: Disposition of Surplus Highly Enriched Uranium Draft Environmental Impact Statement: Copies of Reference Documents
ORIG. DOC. NO.: DOEEIS0240RD
DOCUMENT DATE:
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 2000
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of Energy Office of Fissile Materials Disposition
ABSTRACT: Volumes I and II. Volume I: This volume contains partial copies of the documents referenced in the Draft Environmental Imapct Statement (EIS) on the disposition of highly enriched uranium (DOEEIS0240D). Each reference consists of the document coverage page coded to the citation in the Draft EIS and the pages referenced. Volume II: This volume contains complete copies of four documents referenced in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the disposition of highly enriched uranium (DOEEIS0240D). They are being included in their entirety because almost all of the data in them was used in the Draft EIS.
KEYWORDS: HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM, LOW ENRICHED URANIUM, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Y-12 Plant, Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0080
DOCUMENT TYPE: SA
TITLE: Final Environmental Impact Statement on a Proposed Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Policy Concerning Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel
ORIG. DOC. NO.: DOEEIS0218F
DOCUMENT DATE: 960200
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 3618
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of Energy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
ABSTRACT: Volumes I, II Appendices A-H, IIIa, IIIb, IV, Summary. The United States Department of Energy and United States Department of State are jointly proposing to adopt a policy to manage spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors. Only spent nuclear fuel containing uranium enriched in the United States would be covered by the proposed policy. The purpose of the proposed policy is to promote U.S. nuclear weapons nonproliferation policy

objectives, by seeking to reduce and eventually eliminated highly-enriched (weapons-grade) uranium from civilian commerce worldwide. Environmental effects and policy considerations of three Management Alternative approaches for implementation of the proposed policy are assessed. The three Management Alternatives analyzed are: 1) acceptance and management of the spent nuclear fuel by the Department of Energy in the United States, 2) facilitate the management of the spent nuclear fuel at one or more foreign facilities (under conditions that satisfy United States nuclear weapons nonproliferation policy objectives), and 3) a combination of elements from one or both of Management Alternatives 1 and 2 (Hybrid Alternative). A No Action Alternative is also analyzed. For each Management Alternative, there are a number of implementation alternatives. For Management Alternative 1, this document addresses the environmental effects of various implementation alternatives, such as varied policy durations, management of various quantities of spent nuclear fuel, chemical separation, developmental treatment and/or packaging technologies, and differing financing arrangements. Environmental impacts are also examined at various potential ports of entry, along truck and rail transportation routes, at candidate management sites, and for alternate storage technologies. For Management Alternative 2, this document addresses the environmental effects of two implementation alternatives: 1) assisting foreign nations with storage; and 2) assisting foreign nations with reprocessing of the spent nuclear fuel. With respect to Management Alternative 3, an example Hybrid Alternative is analyzed wherein a portion of the spent nuclear fuel would be processed at overseas facilities and he remaining portion would be managed in the United States. The United States Department of Energy and United States Department of State, in consultation with other government agencies, designated the acceptance and management of the foreign research reactor spent nuclear fuel in the United States (i.e., Management Alternative 1 with modifications to several badic implementation elements) as the preferred alternative. Public comments: The public comment period on the Draft EIS was conducted from April 21, 1995 to July 20, 1995. During this period, DOE held 17 public hearings in the locations most likely to be directly affected by the EIS alternatives, including the 10 candidate ports of entry and 5 candidate spent nuclear fuel management sites. In addition, a public hearing was held in Washington, D.C. the Draft EIS was made available to the public through mailings, requests to DOE's Environmental Management Information Center, and at DOE Public Reading Rooms and other designated information locations.

KEYWORDS: FOREIGN NUCLEAR FUEL, HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, TRANSPORTATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, JUSTICE, HEALTH RISKS, SOCIOECONOMICS, NONPROLIFERATION POLICY, RADIATION, METEOROLOGY, GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, AIR QUALITY, MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES, PUBLIC RESPONSE

CROSSINDEX:

PROVENANCE:

LOCATIONS: Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC; Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID; Hanford Site, Richland, WA; Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN; Nevada Test Site, Mercury, NV; Port of Charleston (Naval Weapons Station Terminal and Wando Terminal),SC; Port of Galveston, TX; Port of Hampton Roads (Newport News Terminal and Portsmouth Terminal), VA; Port of Jacksonville, FL; Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, NC; Naval Weapons Station, Concord, CA; Port of Portland, OR; Port of Savannah, GA; Port of Tacoma, WA; Port of Wilmington, NC; Washington, D.C.;

North Augusta, GA; Seattle, WA; Southport, NC

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0081
DOCUMENT TYPE: RT
TITLE: Record of Decision on a Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Policy Concerning Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel
ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 960513
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0027
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of Energy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management
ABSTRACT: DOE, in consultation with the Department of State, has decided to implement a new foreign research reactor spent fuel acceptance policy as specified in the Preferred Alternative contained in the *Final Environmental Impact Statement on a Proposed Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation Policy Concerning Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel* (the Final EIS, DOEEIS218F of February 1996), subject to additional stipulations specified in Section VII of this Record of Decision. The new policy applies only to aluminum-based and TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) foreign research reactor spent nuclear fuel and target material containing uranium enriched in the United States. The purpose of the acceptance policy is to support the broad United States' nuclear weapons nonproliferation policy calling for the reduction and evenutal elimination of the use of highly enriched (weapons-grade) uranium in civil commerce worldwide.
KEYWORDS: FOREIGN NUCLEAR FUEL, HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, TRANSPORTATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, SAFEGUARDS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, JUSTICE, HEALTH RISKS, SOCIOECONOMICS, NONPROLIFERATION POLICY, RADIATION, METEOROLOGY, GEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY, AIR QUALITY, MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES, PUBLIC RESPONSE
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC; Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID; Hanford Site, Richland, WA; Oak Ridge Reservation, Oak Ridge, TN; Nevada Test Site, Mercury, NV; Port of Charleston (Naval Weapons Station Terminal and Wando Terminal),SC; Port of Galveston, TX; Port of Hampton Roads (Newport News Terminal and Portsmouth Terminal), VA; Port of Jacksonville, FL; Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, NC; Naval Weapons Station, Concord, CA; Port of Portland, OR; Port of Savannah, GA; Port of Tacoma, WA; Port of Wilmington, NC; Washington, D.C.; North Augusta, GA; Seattle, WA; Southport, NC

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0082
DOCUMENT TYPE: PN
TITLE: Environmental Management: Progress and Plans of the Environmental Management Program
ORIG. DOC. NO.: DOEEM0317
DOCUMENT DATE: 961100

ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0147
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of Energy
ABSTRACT: The first section of this report describes the Department of Energy's Environmental Management program. This information is followed by a closer look at what the program is doing across the country; sections are organized by region to help the reader identify and locate sites of interest. Within each region, the report presents information on the largest sites first, them site summaries organized by State. Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) and Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) project activities are described under the State in which they occur. All sites where the Department of Energy actively conducted Environmental Management activities in 1995 are described in this report. Other sites for which Environmental Management has management responsibilities, such as sites at which work was completed before 1995 or sites recently transferred to the program where work has not yet begun, are not discussed in this report.
KEYWORDS: FUSRAP, UMTRA, NUCLEAR TEST SITES, STORAGE SITES, URANIUM
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Richland, WA; Albany, OR; Lakeview, OR; Davis, CA; Berkeley, CA; Palo Alto, CA; Livermore, CA; Vallecitos, CA; Oxnard, CA; Santa Susana, CA; Canoga Park (L.A.), CA; San Diego, CA; Imperial County, CA; El Centro, CA; Cape Thompson, AK; Amchitka Island, AK; Fallon, NV; Warm Springs, NV; Tonopah, NV; Nellis Air Force Base, NV; Mercury, NV; Lowman, ID; Idaho Falls, ID; Salt Lake City, UT; Green River, UT; Mexican Hat, UT; Monticello, UT; Tuba City, AZ; Monument City, AZ; Butte, MT; Riverton, WY; Spook, WY; Maybell, CO; Grand Valley, CO; Rifle, CO; Grand Junction, CO; Naturita, CO; Slick Rock, CO; Durango, CO; Gunnison, CO; Jefferson County, CO; Farmington, NM; Shiprock, NM; Ambrosia Lake, NM; Los Alamos, NM; Albuquerque, NM; Los Lunas, NM; White Sands Missile Range, NM; Carlsbad, NM; Bowman, ND; Belfield, ND; Edgemont, SD; Lincoln, NE; Amarillo, TX; Falls City, TX; Kauai, HI; Ames, IA; Kansas City, MO; Hazelwood, MO; St. Louis, MO; Chicago, IL; Cook County, IL; Batavia, IL; Lemont, IL; Granit City, IL; Madison, IL; Hattiesburg, MS; Hillsboro, KY; Oak Ridge, TN; Adrian, MI; Luckey, OH; Toledo, OH; Piqua, OH; Miamisburg, OH; Oxford, OH; Fairfield, OH; Hamilton, OH; Fernald, OH; Painesville, OH; Ashtabula, OH; Columbus, OH; Portsmouth, OH; Lewiston, NY; Tonawanda, NY; Buffalo, NY; West Valley, NY; Colonie, NY; Schenectady, NY; New York, NY; Upton, NY; Aliquippa, PA; Canonsburg, PA; Shippingport, PA; Springdale, PA; West Mifflin, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; Baltimore, MD; Morgantown, WV; Aiken, SC; St. Petersburg, FL; Largo, FL; Mayaguez, PR; Norton, MA; Indian Orchard, MA; Beverly, MA; Seymour, CT; Windsor, CT; Jersey City, NJ; Middlesex, NJ; New Brunswick, NJ; Maywood, NJ; Wayne, NJ; Princeton, NJ; Deepwater, NJ

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0083
DOCUMENT TYPE: DD
TITLE: Files of the Atomic Energy Commission Secretary In Department of Energy Custody

ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 951200
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0120
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Atomic Energy Commission
ABSTRACT: DOE has custody of the Secretary's files pertaining to promotional matters for the period July 1, 1958 to January 20, 1975. (All of the Secretary's files pertaining to the regulation of nuclear energy were transferred to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1975). These files are divided into minutes of commissioners's meetings and the Secretary's subject files. The meeting minutes are arranged chronologically. Usually a single meeting covered several topics and discussions were organized around specific subjects or decision papers. A copy of a listing of the meeting minutes follows the listings of the Secretary's subject files.
KEYWORDS: ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0084
DOCUMENT TYPE: DD
TITLE: Files of the Atomic Energy Commission General Manager In Department of Energy Custody
ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 951200
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0050
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Atomic Energy Commission
ABSTRACT: Most of the General Manager's office files pertain to agency promotional matters and activities. Few of them were kept by the General Manager himself; most were created by the various assistant general managers and document their activities. With one exception all files created by the General Manager's Office are in DOE custody. The exception are the files pertaining to the J. Robert Oppenheimer security clearance hearing created by General Manager Kenneth D. Nichols. They are now part of the Oppenheimer Hearing, General Administrative Files collection which is in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration.
KEYWORDS: ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS:

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0085
DOCUMENT TYPE: RT
TITLE: Environmental Assessment for the Purchase of Russian Low Enriched Uranium Derived from the Dismantlement of Nuclear Weapons in the Countries of the Former Soviet Union
ORIG. DOC. NO.: USECEA94001; DOEEA0837

DOCUMENT DATE: 940100
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0099
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: U.S. Enrichment Corporation, Bethesda, MD
ABSTRACT: The United States is proposing to purchase from the Russian Federation low enriched uranium (LEU) derived from highly enriched uranium (HEU) resulting from the dismantlement of nuclear weapons in the countries of the former Soviet Union. The purchase would be accomplished through a proposed contract requiring the United States to purchase 15,250 metric tons of LEU derived from blending 500 metric tons uranium of HEU from nuclear warheads. The LEU would be in the form of uranium hexafluoride and would be converted from HEU in Russia. The proposed purchase would fulfill multiple needs and purposes, including: 1)Promoting the safe and prompt disposition for peaceful purposes of HEU resulting from dismantlement of nuclear warheads in Russia. 2) Furthering the objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. 3) Affirmint the commitment of the United States and the Russian Federation that nuclear materials transferred for peaceful purposes under the agreement comply with all applicable non-proliferation, material accountability and control, physical protection, and environmental requirements. 4) Providing funds to the Russian Federation for the conversion of defense enterprises, enhancing the safety of nuclear power plants, environmental clean-up of polluted areas and the construction and operation of facilities in the Russian Federation for the conversion of HEU to LEU. 5) Promoting economic reforms in the Russian Federation and the transition to a market-based economy. The proposed action consists of six principal elements: 1) Signing of a contract for purchase, sale, and delivery of LEU. 2) Negotiation and agreement on detailed procedures for transparency to gain confidence that LEU is derived from HEU that is derived from dismantled nuclear weapons. 3) Determination that the HEU extracted from nuclear weapons pursuant to the Agreement is oxidized, fluorinated, and subsequently blended with natural uranium or LEU blendstock to yield LEU end-product enriched to less than 5% U-235. 4) Shipment of the LEU from St. Petersburg, Russia, via the Gulf of Finland, Baltic Sea, North Sea, and Atlantic Ocean to one or more of seven proposed ports of entry by commercial ocean freighter. 5) Transport of the LEU by commercial truck from the port of entry to the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant. 6) Placement of the LEU in the GDP inventory where it would be made available to USEC utility custormers to be fabricated into fuel as orders are received.
KEYWORDS: HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM, LOW ENRICHED URANIUM, STORAGE, DISPOSITION, TRANSPORTATION, NONPROLIFERATION POLICY, NUCLEAR WEAPONS, FORMER SOVIET UNION, ECONOMICS, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, HEALTH RISKS, SAFEGUARDS
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Piketon, OH; Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, KY; Port of Hampton Roads, VA; Port of Baltimore, MD; Port of Philadelphia, PA and South New Jersey, NJ; Port of New York, NY and New Jersey, NJ; Port of Houston, TX; Port of Charleston, SC; Port of Savannah, GA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0086
DOCUMENT TYPE: SV, RT

TITLE: Nevada Test Site Historic Structures Survey - Technical Report No. 87
ORIG. DOC. NO.: DOENV95NV1150805
DOCUMENT DATE: 960300
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office
PAGES: 0159
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Beck C M, Goldenberg N, Johnson W G, Sellers C, Desert Research Institute, University and Community College System of Nevada, Carey & Company, Inc.
ABSTRACT: Includes Appendices A-D, Figures, Tables, Photos. This report provides the Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office with an initial list of historic properties on the Nevada Test Site that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This list focuses on buildings and structures that post-date 1950 and pre-date 1964. They encompass facilities associated with nuclear testing and research programs. In addition, this report provides the necessary information to place the structures in historic contexts. It will be revised and updated on a regular basis.
KEYWORDS: NEVADA TEST SITE, HABITAT, MINING, AGRICULTURE, RANCHING, ATMOSPHERIC TESTING, PLOWSHARE PROGRAM, NON-EXPLOSIVE NUCLEAR RESEARCH, UNDERGROUND TESTING, NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Nevada Test Site, Mercury, NV; Nellis Air Force Base, NV

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0087
DOCUMENT TYPE: PN
TITLE: U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office Ten Year Plan
ORIG. DOC. NO.: QC960005
DOCUMENT DATE: 960700
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0200
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Fiori M P
ABSTRACT: In the *Draft Savannah River Site (SRS) Environmental Management (EM) 10 Year Plan*, SRS proposes dramatic improvement over the pre-10 Year Plan program baselines, resulting in substantial risk, mortgage and life cycle cost reduction. Most notably, by 2006 SRS plans to: 1) complete remediation of all high risk Environmental Restoration sites, 2) removal of high-level waste from all 24 high risk tanks, and 3) stabilization of all SRS "at risk" legacy nuclear materials. *The Plan* meets or exceeds all current regulatory and Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNSFB) commitments, embodies Assistant Secretary Alm's guiding principles and is consistent, within estimating tolerances, with the "flat funding" total program budget target for SRS. This will be accomplished through continued producitivity improvement, especially in the support arena, and proposed implementation of innovative business and technology approaches, most notably new facility privatization. Furthermore, *The Plan* identifies opportunities for further DOE and EM program enhancement, both at SRS and across the complex, recognizing that SRS possesses a fully integrated and comprehensive materials stabilization and waste management capability. SRS believes this plan will provide a solid framework for EM planning, budgeting and

work execution for the future. The benefits of the approach recommended in *The Plan* can be evaluated in terms of *risk reduction* and and *mortgage/life cycle cost reduction* relative to the EM program's four key missions: 1) treatment/disposal of legacy and newly generated waste (Waste Treatment & Disposal), 2) remediation of contaminated sites (Environmental Restoration), 3) stabilization of legacy nuclear materials considered "at risk" in their current state (Materials Stabilization and Safe Storage), and 4) deactivation and eventual decommissioning of surplus facilities (Facility Deactivation). The following table summarizes the program risk reduction and mortgage/life cycle cost reduction performance in the EM mission areas over the ten year planning period. As can be seen, by 2006 SRS will have accomplished dramatic progress toward meeting the Assistant Secretary's vision.

KEYWORDS: HIGH LEVEL WASTE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NUCLEAR FUEL, NUCLEAR MATERIAL STABILIZATION, MORTGAGE REDUCTION, RISK REDUCTION, SAVANNAH RIVER SITE
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0088
DOCUMENT TYPE: PN
TITLE: U.S. Department of Energy Oakland Operations Office Draft Environmental Management 10-Year Plan FY1997 - FY 2006
ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 960731
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Department of Energy
PAGES: 0300
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Department of Energy Oakland Operations Office

ABSTRACT: The DOE Oakland Operations Office (OAK) Environmental Management mission is to manage risks at eight national research facilities contaminated with various hazardous and radioactive materials. This includes responsibility for the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites and facilities; characterization, treatment, minimization, storage, and disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste; development, demostration, testing, and evaluation of new cleanup technologies; environmental safety; and completion of decontamination and decommissioning of surplus facilities in the current EM baseline. In carrying out this mission, and in line with Al Alm's 10-year vision for all DOE's EM sites, OAK embraces the challenging vision as follows: We will clean up six sites within 6 years (General Electirc Vallecitos Nuclear Center, General Atomics, Geothermal Test Facility, lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Laboratory for Energy-Related Health Research, and Staford Linear Accelerator Center, and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Energy Technology Engineering Center within 10 years. These sites will either be restored to conditions that meet stakeholder, regulator, and DOE needs, or to a point where a minimal cost groundwater cleanup/monitoring system will be in place. Within 10 years, all of the legacy waste will be characterized and shipped to the appropriate disposal sites.

KEYWORDS: ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, SAFETY, LEGACY WASTE, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TREATMENT, STORAGE, DISPOSAL, CLEANUP TECHNOLOGIES, DECONTAMINATION, DECOMMISSIONING, WASTE

MANAGEMENT
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Energy Technology Engineering Center, Los Angeles, CA; General Atomics, San Diego, CA; General Electric Vallecitos Nuclear Center, Vallecitos, CA; Geothermal Test Facility, El Centro, CA; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA; Laboratory for Energy-Related Health Research, Sacramento, CA; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Main Site and Site 300, Livermore, CA; Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Palo Alto, CA; DOE Oakland Operations Office, Oakland, CA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 0089
DOCUMENT TYPE: RT
TITLE: Siting Feasibility of Locations For Dry Storage Facility on the INEL That are Removed From Over the Snake River Plain Aquifer
ORIG. DOC. NO.:
DOCUMENT DATE: 961022
ORIGINATING AGENCY: Idaho National Engineering Laboratory
PAGES: 0038
REEL: FRAME:
AUTHORS: Paul C. Rizzo Associates, Inc.
ABSTRACT: The agreement between the State of Idaho and the federal government involving the shipment of additional spent nuclear fuel to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) includes a provision that all spent nuclear fuel at INEL will be transferred from wet storage to dry stroage (U.S. District Court, 1995; Paragraph E.8). The agreement also states that "DOE shall, after consultation with the State of Idaho, determin the location of the dry storage facilities within the INEL, which shall, to the extent technically feasible, be at a point removed from the Snake River Plain Aquifer." The purpose of this report is to determine if there are areas of INEL that are removed from a bove the Snake River Plain Aquifer (SRP Aquifer) and assess the technical feasibility of these areas for locating a dry storage facility considering major issues such as recharge to the SRP Aquifer, gologic hazards, and topography. Consistent with its scope, this report does not address all of the conventional siting considerations such as geography, demography, land use and meteorology. For information purposes only, the report also provides discussions of the two sites at the INEL where Naval fuel is currentlly located, namely, the NRF and the ICPP. The SRP Aquifer is the primary groundwater resource of the area. However, in examining sites potentially removed from above the SRP Aquifer, it is important to recognize the relationship of the SRP Aquifer to other aquifers that comprise the Snake River Basin nd their contribution to the SRP Aquifer recharge. Accordingly, this report places particular emphasis on the geologic characteristics and hydrologic properites of the Snake River Basin Aquifer. For the convenience of the reader, a glossary has been provided at the end of this Report.
KEYWORDS: HYDROGEOLOGY, GROUNDWATER, VOLCANICLASTICS, ROCK UNITS, SEISMICITY, ALLUVIAL AQUIFER, SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL, DRY STORAGE FACILITIES
CROSSINDEX:
PROVENANCE:
LOCATIONS: Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho Falls, ID; Snake River Basin, ID; Snake River Plain Aquifer, ID; Lemhi Range, ID; Birch Creek, ID